

This ebullition of pro-slaveryism may be best answered by quoting the following resolution, which was adopted by the society by yeas and nays, after full discussion:

"Resolved, That this society still holds, as it has from the beginning, that the employment of the political franchise, as established by the Constitution and Laws of the Country, so as to promote the abolition of Slavery, is of high obligation—a duty which, as Abolitionists, we owe to our enslaved fellow countrymen groaning under oppression."

The Chronicle is informed that abolitionists are not, at present, reduced to the necessity of either adopting or repudiating the peculiar opinions, political or ecclesiastical, of their brethren, provided they do not contravene the common object of our association. The American Anti-Slavery Society knows no sectarian creed, no partisan shibboleth. It has no tribunal for the trial of heretics, no Procrustean bedstead by which to measure its members. We recognize no leaders. We warrant no one of our members. If, at any time, our professed friends falter or step aside from the constitutional platform, we will labor and pray for their reclamation. We ask all others to do likewise. But for heaven's sake, for humanity's sake spare us the humbling spectacle of a professedly christian watchman slumbering upon his post in the nineteenth century—in the midst of the crowning reformation of the age—or only waking to join the battle-shout of the robbers and spoilers of God's image!

#### Sacred Music.

A State Convention of the friends of Sacred Music was held at the Brick Church in this place on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week, Rev. Dr. Bates of Middlebury presiding. The attendance was quite respectable, and the proceedings, so far as we had opportunity to observe, were of an interesting character. The exhibition of the juvenile choir on Thursday morning, under the direction of Mr. Cheney, passed off well, and we hear the address of President Bates spoken of in terms of commendation. The exercises were concluded on Thursday evening by a concert, which called out a crowded house.

#### From the Herald of Freedom.

##### Slavery and the Constitution.

We hail with pleasure another argument from a Lawyer—Lieut. Governor Camp, of Vermont—contending that slave-holding is not allowed by the U. S. Constitution. We have long held to this, and it is cheering to find one legal fellow citizen coming forward to sustain us, and to relieve us from the charge of fanaticism, or rather to relieve our friends, both pro-slavery and anti-slavery from the burden of esteeming it a fanaticism. We feel it no burden. We like to carry the right, and none the less when the world around has the wrong. It is an "easy" and a "light burden."

It is fanaticism to believe that the Constitution tolerates slavery. It is fanaticism to think that a free Constitution could tolerate it. The Bible could as well tolerate sin. The Constitution was made by the people for the very and only purpose of maintaining equal and universal liberty. It is then preposterous and ridiculous to suppose it could tolerate slavery. It is preposterous to say it tolerates its own subversion. Some say it sanctions slavery—others that it "guaranties" it. This is saying that the Constitution does not sanction itself, and that it guaranties its own destruction.

Governor Camp asserts that the clause in the Constitution, under which fugitive slaves are reclaimed, does not authorize their reclaimer, on the ground, that under the LAWS of the States they flee from, they cannot owe slave service.

We think this position perfectly tenable. They cannot make a law in a slaveholding State, under which a man can owe slave service—or another man have it due to him. What is more, they have not attempted it. They have practiced, as if under such a law, but they have none such to practice under. They can't produce it. They have decisions defining slavery and the definition is just enough. But they can't, as we believe, produce a decision wherein it has been determined by any court of law, that a man's liberty belongs to another. The question we don't believe was ever raised in any of their courts, whether the liberty of a man held as a slave is taken by law. That great point is always assumed, and then the Court determines to which of two claimants the man belongs. And we declare here, that by Southern law, administered on the common principles of the courts, NO MAN IS A SLAVE OR CAN BE. Let any slave there—(slave de facto)—claim his liberty in Virginia, at the hand of the courts of law, and it must be given him, or they demolish their own law structure.—Slavery is practice—it is no law. It is no more law than duelling, or lynchings, or piracy. The Constitution provides for the remanding of service, owners or debtors; and their delivery to service creditors; debtors and creditors by law—by legal contract—by promise expressed or implicated, a contract that a court of law can enforce—or give damages for breach of. Let them prove the promise to perform slave service,—the implied promise under the provisions of any law. They can't produce it. They can produce nothing but their own bad practices. They can show no legal authority but their own trespasses,—their own tort. They can show no other law, than their own violation and breach of law. They ground their pursuit and claim on an infraction in their Southern Constitutions. They can only say we claim this man because under our laws at the South we have no right to claim him. By our law a man cannot owe slave service,—therefore we claim this man as owing it to us. By our law no man can have slave service due him. We therefore set up that it is due to us.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NEW YORK CITY.—We feel much interest in calling the attention of our readers to the Congregational Church recently organized here, and worshipping in what was formerly the Bowers Presbyterian church, near Walker street. The entrance is now in Elizabeth street. Rev. Henry Benedict is the pastor. We learn that the church have assigned to the pastor, the duty of the church in their regard to the claims of the slave the same place as in their regard to other charities with the cause of missions and other christian enterprises. May the Lord prosper them, and every christian society, who in their organized capacity obey the divine injunction, to "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them."—Emancipator.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—We understand that a band of fugitive slaves, to the number of thirty, arrived recently at Detroit, on their way to the land of freedom. Wonder how they got through Ohio! They must have received the hospitality of some one. Some person must have ventured in face of the late act of the ever to be remembered Legislature of Ohio, for 1838—9, to feed and befriended these hungry runaway slaves. But who are they, and where are they to be found? This is a question of deep interest to the friends of fugitive law, and the interests of slaveholding Kentucky. Let these individuals be found out, and exposed to the penalty of the laws. And to succeed in this work of investigation, it is important to know that a correspondent, E. C., of the Cleveland Advertiser, has, in the last number of said paper, disclosed the wonderful fact that there is an "Abolition line" from Russell, the writer's place of residence, to Cleveland, "formed for the transportation and conveyance of runaway negroes." E. C. is somewhat doubtful as to where this "line" begins; but thinks it commences "in those portions of the state bordering on Virginia and Kentucky." This correspondent says he has "facts" to prove what he affirms; "can give dates and names of the individuals" in Russell, "who have been and are still concerned in the transportation." Wonderful discovery! Who would have supposed that there was a single man in Ohio, who possessed humanity enough to feed the hungry oppressed African, and to help him on his way to the "land of the free." But it appears that such persons exist even in Ohio "on the line between Cleveland and Russell." Perhaps it is on this line, that the thirty fugitives found a safe conveyance. Now we move that this matter be looked into, and that the learned correspondent E. C. of the Advertiser, be a committee of investigation and prosecution. We hope that he will enter upon this business without delay. And we hope further that he will be successful, and actually find out the guilty person of persons, that they may be tried under the new law which of course will condemn them. And we hope that then these condemned individuals will appeal from this decision to the U. S. Court, that the constitutionality of this law may be fairly tested.—Cleveland Observer.

LETTER OF GERRIT SMITH TO THE HON HENRY CLAY.—This is a review of Henry Clay's Anti-Slavery speech; and we agree with the Emancipator, that it is one of Mr. Smith's best efforts. We are under obligations to the author for a copy. We insert the closing paragraph.

"You close your speech with advice and an appeal to Abolitionists. Are you sure that an appeal, to exert the most winning influence upon our hearts, would not have come from some other source better than from one who not content with endeavoring to show the pernicious tendency of our principles and measures, freely imputes to us bloody and murderous motives? Are you sure that you, who ascribe to us designs more diabolical than those of burning 'beautiful capitols,' and destroying 'productive manufactories,' and sinking 'gallant ships,' are our most equitable adviser? We have, however, waived all exception on this score to your appeal and advice, and exposed our minds and hearts to the whole power and influence of your speech. And now we ask that you in turn, will hear us. Presuming that you are too generous to refuse the reciprocity, we proceed to call on you to stay your efforts at quenching the world's sympathy for the slave—at arresting the progress of liberal, humane and christian sentiments—at upholding slavery against that Almighty arm, which now 'after so long a time,' is revealed for its destruction. We urge you to worthier and more hopeful employments. Exert your great powers for the repeal of the matchlessly wicked laws enacted to crush the Saviour's poor. Set a happy and influential example to your fellow slaveholders, by a righteous treatment of those whom you unrighteously hold in bondage. Set them this example by humbling yourself before God and your assembled slaves, in unfeigned penitence for the deep and measureless wrongs you have done the guiltless victims of your oppression—by paying those men, (speak of them, think of them, no longer, as brutes and things)—by paying those, who are my brother men and your brother men, the 'hire' you have so long withheld from them, and 'which crieth' to Heaven, because it 'is of you kept back'—by breaking the galling yoke from their necks, and letting them 'go free.'"

Do you shrink from our advice—and say, that obedience to its just requirements would impoverish you? Infinitely better, that you be honestly poor than dishonestly rich. Infinitely better to 'do justly,' and be a Lazarus, than to be Cressus, by clinging to and accumulating ill-gotten gains. Do you add to the fear of poverty, that of losing your honors—those that are anticipated, as well as those, which already deck your brow? Allow us to assure you, that it will be impossible for you to redeem 'Henry Clay, the statesman' and 'Henry Clay, the orator,' or even 'Henry Clay, the President of the United States,' from the contempt of a slavery-loathing posterity, otherwise than by coupling with those designations the inexpressibly more honorable distinction of 'HENRY CLAY, THE EMANCIPATOR.'"

THE TYRANT'S PLEA.—While we profess that we are "no friends of Slavery," and while "the Searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of ours beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty," we mean that our nation shall speak the same language. We discard the idea that the enjoyment of liberty by others in any manner endangers our own rights. We do not believe that "the liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States, is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants." The full and free exercise of our own natural rights, never requires the sacrifice of the rights or liberty of any class of persons who are innocent of crime. The idea thus thrown out by Mr. Clay is only a new wording of the same shallow sophism which has formed the plea of Tyrants in all ages. Having its birth in barbarism, it has been in the mouth of a Dionysius, a Nero, a Caligula; has formed the justification of the Algerine, the Turk, the Russian. Whenever Power has sought to triumph over right; when the strong have sought to oppress the weak; their liberty and right were alleged to be incompatible with the safety and liberty of their oppressors. It is the very maxim upon which the thrones of despotism have based their claim to trample upon the rights of man. A sophism contradicted by every page of History; utterly at war with the experience of all ages of the world and the dictates of common sense.—B. Ow. En. Review.

What does he mean?—Ex-governor Pinney declares it to be the duty of the whites to urge the colored people to expatriate themselves for a residence in Africa, and if they are still unwilling to emigrate to "use such motives as will COMPEL them to go even against their inclinations?" In 1834, Robert J. Breckenridge declared before a public meeting at Washington, that the colonization society had sent off shiploads of emigrants, who had been as truly coerced away as if it had been done with the cart whip! The cart whip is found to be a powerful motive in inducing the colored people to labor, "against their inclination," on the plantations of the south. Mr. Pinney may have noticed this, during his residence at home, and the recollection of its efficiency may have suggested to his mind the idea of a motive that would compel the free colored people to forsake their homes for barbarous Africa "even against their inclination." The influence of early habits is certainly very great.—Chr. Witness.

THE GRADUALISTS!—Where are they? We have been looking and looking, in vain, to see who would back up the proposition of John Quincy Adams, for adopting measures of gradual emancipation. We exchange with upwards of a hundred contemporary editors—all "opposed to slavery as much as any body—but they can't go this imprudent movement for immediate emancipation. Oh, no! Emancipation must be gradual!"

Well Mr. Adams has given them the lead. No doubt he expected to be cheered by the voice of the undivided north, (with the exception of a few fanatical abolitionists) when he raised that popular standard.

And what is the result? So far as we have been able to discover, the proposal has not met with a solitary response. No! Not from a single colonization paper. Not from a single religious paper. Not from a single political paper. Not from a single commercial paper.

Shall we conclude that the honest gradualists of the past times have all become immediateists? And that the present plea of gradualism is a mere "ruse," as Clarkson found it to be in England—a mere sham?—Goodell.

INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISTS.—Abolitionists have always said, that their movements, so far from being insurrectionary, have had a strong tendency to keep down the spirit of insurrection among slaves. We are informed by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that one of the highest judicial officers of the nation, himself a slaveholder, has lately expressed the same opinion. The agitation, he said, tended to restrain an insurrectionary spirit. The slaves have heard that some effort was on foot in their favor, and they were quiet, in hope that it might be successful. But if no agitation of this kind existed, despair would drive them to violence.

Who can doubt it?—Philanthropist.]

MEETING OF BAPTIST ABOLITIONISTS.—An important meeting held during the Anniversary week, was that of the Baptist Abolitionists. They had two public sessions, which were attended by brethren from different parts of the country. The particulars will be found in the Christian Reflector of this and next week, to which we refer our Baptist readers. In this connection we take peculiar pleasure in referring to the Reflector, as an edition of that paper is to be published, for the present, simultaneously, at Worcester and this city, at 142 Nassau street, over the New-York Observer office. Brother C. W. Denison is associated with brother Grosvenor in conducting the New-York and more southern department of the paper, and we cannot but believe that the new arrangement will be productive of great good.

We only add, that the meeting resolved to take the preparatory steps for calling a National Anti-Slavery Convention. The Reflector will contain a circular on the subject, addressed to Baptist Abolitionists in all parts of the country. We wish them abundant success.—Eman.

## NOTICES.

### County Anti-Slavery Meeting.

The next quarterly meeting of the Washington County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Berlin, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, commencing at 10 o'clock, forenoon. Rev. Mr. Seely and Col. J. P. Miller, agents of the State Anti-Slavery Society, are expected to be present. It is earnestly hoped there will be a general attendance of the friends of the cause from all parts of the county.

By direction of the Executive Committee.

C. L. KNAPP, Secretary.

Montpelier, May 25, 1839.

## DEATHS.

### For the Voice of Freedom.

DIED in Northfield, Vt. May 20th, 1839, Mrs. CAROLINE BECKLEY, consort of the Rev. G. Beckley, in the 32d year of her age.

Mrs. Beckley embraced the christian religion in early life, and ever after maintained a uniform and devoted character, worthy her high and holy profession. Her disease was a cancer on the breast, which terminated in an affection of the lungs, attended with extreme bodily suffering, which was borne with christian fortitude. During the last month of her stay on earth she adjusted all her affairs—made every necessary arrangement with regard to her family, and without an unpleasant sensation bid adieu to her companion and children, stating that although their company was desirable yet the company of heaven was more so, and the joys of paradise above were inviting her away.

In the death of Mrs. Beckley, her family have met with an irreparable loss—the benevolent institutions of the day, have lost a worthy patron—the poor and down trodden slave, one of his most devoted friends. May heaven sanctify this affliction to the good of all.

In Philadelphia, Mr. John Abbott, of Burlington, Vt. aged 45.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.

[Reported for the Yankee Farmer.]

MONDAY, May 20, 1839.

At market 175 Beef Cattle, 18 yoke Working Oxen, 65 Cows and Calves, 150 Sheep, and 475 Swine. PRICES. Beef Cattle.—First quality, \$9.50; second quality, \$8.50 to \$9; third quality \$7.50 to \$8. Working Oxen.—\$11.00, \$11.16, \$11.84. Cows and Calves.—Dull. Ordinary were sold at 25, 30 and 32. Good Cows 40, 45 and 56.

MRS. STEARNS will commence her School at the dwelling house of J. M. Stearns, on Court street, near the Methodist Chapel, on Wednesday the 5th of June. Tuition, 1 shilling per week.

## NEW GOODS!

### JEWETT, HOWES & CO.

ARE just receiving from New York and Boston a prime assortment of Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and customers.

May 4, 1839. 18—6w

## DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

[ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.]

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach.

Also, a SUBSTITUTE for CALOMEL, as a CATHARTIC in FEVERS, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

This popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale by authorized Agents in most of the towns in the United States, and at wholesale by the Proprietors, Hartford, Conn.

A few only of the latest certificates can be inserted here, for numerous others see large pamphlets just published.

New Haven, Ohio, Dec. 4th, 1838.

Gentlemen,—Seeing the very high estimation held forth by the Agent in this section, and by those who had the opportunity of trying Dr. Phelps' Compound Tomato Pills—and being under the firm belief of having restored healthy secretions of the glandular system more than once, by using the Tomato Apple as a vegetable; I have been induced to try this medicine in various diseases. In the Autumnal Intermittents, prevalent in this section of the States, I have no doubt Dr. Phelps' Compound Tomato Pills will, in a great measure, if not entirely supersede the use of CALOMEL. I believe that in diseased liver they are more prompt in their effect, and as efficient, as Calomel—I have tried them in various other diseases, as Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, &c., with the most happy effects. As far as my knowledge extends, I have no hesitancy in recommending them as a highly valuable Family Medicine.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

From a gentleman of high respectability;—dated

New York, Nov. 6th, 1838.

To R. G. Phelps,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Compound Tomato Pills, the past season, for the Liver complaint; and am happy to add, with decided benefit;—and therefore take great pleasure in recommending them; as well from a sense of gratitude to the benevolent Proprietor, as with a view of serving the cause of philanthropy; from a sense of duty I owe the public to bearing my testimony in favor of this world's invaluable medicine. Six years since, I suffered from a malady, pronounced by the concurrent opinion of a council of physicians, a chronic inflammation of the Liver; and underwent a skillful mercurial treatment;—being confined for many months; and at length mainly restored to a tolerable degree of health, though not without an apprehension that I should be similarly afflicted. My fears have been but too well confirmed by a recurrence of nearly all the symptoms of this dreadful malady the past summer; when accidentally I heard of your Pills, and learning something of their properties and characters, and their rapidly increasing celebrity, I resolved on trying them. Feeling as I did, a repugnance to resorting again to Calomel, and under ineffectually and unsuccessfully trying other medicines professing a specific remedy for this complaint, I purchased a box of the Messrs. Seely, Druggists, corner William and Fulton streets, duly authorized agents; they presenting me, to accompany the box, a pamphlet containing a specification, directions, &c. I had not taken one box of them before I happily experienced their healing efficacy and curative effects;—and now that I have given them a thorough trial, can cheerfully and unhesitatingly pronounce them the very best remedy extant for any derangement or affection of the Liver or Spleen, Bilious Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, or Dyspepsia in any of its forms;—also as a good family medicine, are the best with which I am acquainted. At my recommendation and solicitation many of my friends and acquaintances have taken them as a family medicine, with perfect success. I grant my permission to use this as you please. Yours truly,

ISAAC W. AVERY, 179 William street.

From the Rev. I. N. Sprague, Pastor of the fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn.

Dr. G. R. Phelps,—Sir:—For several years past I have found it well to keep in my family a bottle of castor oil and other simple medicines, and no doubt their timely use has been greatly beneficial in preserving our health. For some time past I have made use of your Compound Tomato Pills, as a substitute for those medicines, and have been so much pleased with their mild, yet effective operation, that they have become our family medicine, while others have been laid aside. I prefer them for myself and children, to any other medicine I have ever used to correct the irregularities of the stomach and bowels. Yours, &c.

I. N. SPRAGUE.

The following Letter, just received, illustrates in an interesting manner, the applicability of this medicine in Tumors and scrofulous swellings, and is another evidence of its effects as an alternative, in changing the action of the glandular and absorbent systems, and in renovating the constitution impaired by protracted disease; although in some cases it may take considerable time (as it does for all remedies which operate as alternatives) to produce its full and complete effects.

The accompanying remarks of Messrs. Chesbrough & Leonard, will show that the statement of Mr. Vredenburg is entitled to our full confidence and is without exaggeration.

ROME, N. Y. April 23d, 1839.

G. R. Phelps, M. D.—Dear Sir:—Although a stranger to you, I have taken the liberty, at the suggestion of your agents in this place (Messrs. Chesbrough & Leonard) to give you an account of the very remarkable effects of your Compound Tomato Pills upon my system. I have been for many years afflicted with a painful Tumor upon my breast; and having consulted most of the physicians in this vicinity, and have tried their various prescriptions; notwithstanding which the tumor constantly increased until it became the size of two or three inches in diameter. My general health had become much impaired, and for several months past had suffered much from a severe and almost constant pain in my head. In short, by the universal advice of the many physicians I consulted, I had concluded that my only hope of relief was in submitting to have the tumor removed by a surgical operation. Just at this time (viz: last fall) I saw one of your circulars, and was advised to commence a course of your medicine—more with the hope of restoring my general health than with any expectation of removing or reducing the tumor. I have now taken about a dozen boxes (small size) of your Pills, and my headache has entirely left me; my general health is excellent; and strange as it may appear, the tumor has almost disappeared. It is now only about the size of a large pea, and I have no doubt but it will soon be entirely removed, in consequence of the effects of your medicine, as above stated. I have felt it my duty as well as a pleasure, to recommend it to others in this vicinity; and in every case, so far as I have heard, it has given the most perfect satisfaction and proved itself a most valuable medicine—especially in long standing diseases.

Yours very respectfully,

ANDREW VREDENBURGH.

ROME, April 27th, 1839.

G. R. Phelps, M. D.—Dear Sir:—Herewith we send you the statement of Mr. Andrew Vredenburg, a very respectable farmer of this town. His case is considered a very remarkable one, and his statements may be relied upon with the utmost confidence.

Your Pills have fully established themselves in this vicinity; and the demand for them is constantly increasing. If desirable, we can send you several other certificates of cures effected by the use of your Pills.

We remain yours, &c.

CHESBROUGH & LEONARD.

Second Letter from Dr. Eaton, dated Brookfield, Ms. March 29, 1839.

Dr. Phelps—Dear Sir:—Your Pills are in great demand; I have had a few on hand; no one who has taken them but are perfectly satisfied with their beneficial effects in removing disease, however long standing. I shall be at Hartford about the 15th of next month, and I will bring with me a number of certificates from persons of the first respectability, of cures which they have performed, some ten, twelve and of twenty years standing. The one last

mentioned is a Mr. Luther Stowell of South Brookfield who has had a curious ulcer of a most formidable kind and has never been one day without bandaging his leg from the foot to the knee. His certificate I shall bring with me.—Please send me six dozen boxes more, on the receipt of this, and oblige,

Yours, &c.

J. E. EATON.

For a full account of this most interesting discovery, testimonials, mode of operations, &c., see pamphlets, which may be had gratis of all who sell these Pills. None are genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, M. D., sole proprietor, Hartford, Conn. CAUTION.—The unprecedented popularity of these Pills has induced several persons to prefix the name of Tomato Pills to their various preparations, evidently with the intention of deceiving those enquiring for Phelps' Tomato Pills. The Public cannot be too cautious to avoid all these anomalous "Tomato Pills" and "Extracts of Tomato," nor too particular to observe that the original and only genuine Compound Tomato Pills, are signed by the Proprietor, G. R. PHELPS, M. D., Hartford, Conn.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by SILAS BURBANK, Jr., sole agent, Montpelier, Vt.

## NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!

### LANGDON & WRIGHT

HAVE this day received, at their Cash Store, a large amount of FRESH GOODS, from New York and Boston, comprising a very general assortment which they have recently purchased with cash, and which they offer at prices which cannot fail to please. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

N. B. L. & W. will soon remove their Cash Store to the large White Store one door North of the old Langdon Store, on Main st., where goods will be sold cheap for prompt pay. Call and see.

Montpelier, May 1, 1839. 18—4f

## THE CASH STORE IS REMOVED!!!

LANGDON & WRIGHT have removed their CASH STORE to the large White Building, one door north of the Langdon Store, on Main street—where they have on hand, and are daily receiving, a great variety of Desirable GOODS, which they offer for sale at great bargains. Call and see.

Montpelier, May 16, 1839. 20:4f

## AT THE CASH STORE OF STORRS & LANGDON,

JUST received from Boston and New York, an EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS, among which may be found:

From 6 to 7,000 yds. PRINTS, from 6d to 3 1/2 p. yd.

From 40 to 50 pieces plain and fig'd dress SILKS

—all shades.

### BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

BONNETS, from 20 cts. to 15.50. Ribbons, Laces, Linens, Muslin de Laine, Printed Laines and Muslins, Artificial Flowers, Fancy Hdk's., Shawls, Flannel Binding, Gloves, Oiled Silks, Neck Stock.

4,000 yds. Sheetings, from 10 1/4 to 16 cts.

1,200 Shirts, from 7 to 10 cts.

Ticking, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, Baiting, &c.

LOOKING GLASSES, CHINA TEA WARE,

with Plates to match.

Anvils, Vices, Mill Saws, and Hard Ware in general.

Nails and Glass, Paints and Oils, Iron Axes, with pipe Bows fitted.

[C] A Large and more general assortment of all kinds of IRON and STEEL, and at lower prices than has been sold before, will be received in a few days.

We invite our friends and the public to examine our stock and prices.

[C] We are on the principle of SMALL advance for CASH, or SHORT credit.

## WANTED—1,000 yds. TOW CLOTH, DRIED APPLE, BUTTER, CHEESE AND GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

May 15th, 1839. 20:4m

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!

### BALDWIN & SCOTT

HAVE just received a splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell cheap for cash. [C] These wishing for a great bargain will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

May 13, 1839. 19:4f

## BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS!!!

### R. R. RIKER, DRAPER & TAILOR.

(State street, opposite the Bank)

HAS received from New York, a prime assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior quality and texture, which he offers to his customers and the public generally, on the most accommodating terms. Gentlemen wishing for clothing are requested to call and examine his stock of Cloths. Garments made up in the latest mode of Fashions. Black satin stocks, shirt bosoms, Collars Rubber Pantaloon Straps, Tailors Inch Measures, Drilled Eyed Needles, &c., for sale cheap for Cash.

Cutting done for others to make at short notice, and warranted to fit.

May 6th, 1839. 19:4f

## MILITARY GOODS.

JUST received from New York, by R. R. RIKER, State street, opposite the Bank, a large assortment of MILITARY GOODS, suitable for the present regulation of the Militia of this State. Terms—Cash.

May 6th, 1839. 19:4f

## RED COATS FOR SALE!

1 Doz. Red Coats, suitable for the Militia Musicians of this State. R. R. RIKER.

May 8, 1839. 19:4f

## MILITARY STAFF UNIFORM!

MADE up according to the present mode, established for the Militia of this State, by R. R. RIKER, (State street, opposite the Bank.)

May, 1839. 19:4f

## TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THREE DOORS WEST OF THE POST-OFFICE, BY A. CARTER.

Jan. 5, 1839. 18:4f